

CRISIS ON TO-DAY

Report That British Ultimatum Expires at Noon.

RUSSIA HASN'T YIELDED.

Reply to English Demands Not Adequate and Not Accepted.

Feeling of Apprehension in London—Channel Fleet Held at Gibraltar—May Be Sent to Intercept the Russians—Latter Get to Vigo, Spain, but Are Not Allowed to Coal There—Rojevsky's Pleas That Some of His Ships Need Repairs—Officers Declare That Ships Fired On Had Guns Aboard and Looked Like Torpedo Boats.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Oct. 27.—If a statement printed with the utmost prominence by the *Daily Mail* is acceptable as true, Great Britain and Russia stand on the brink of war, which can only be averted by Russia's submission. At the moment of telegraphing it is impossible to confirm or deny the statement, which follows:

"The situation arising from the North Sea outrage has become one of much gravity. As stated by the *Daily Mail* yesterday, the British Government has formulated four demands—for an apology for the attack, for a pecuniary indemnity for the victims, for the punishment of the Russian officers concerned and for a guarantee for the future security of British shipping from similar attacks.

"The Russian Government is willing to make the apology and pay an indemnity, but as regards the other two points the war party, which is strongly in the ascendant in St. Petersburg, refuses as yet to make the desired concession. The British Government is resolved not to give way, and we understand that it has notified the Russian Government that its acquiescence must be forthcoming by the afternoon of Oct. 27.

"Failing this the Channel fleet will, we understand, be instructed to ask the Baltic fleet to return. Should the Russian Admiral refuse it is expected that the British Admiral will be obliged to compel the fleet's return.

"The British Government has, we believe, reason for confidence that whatever action it may take in its resolve to secure amends for the terrible and inexcusable outrage France will not consent to be embroiled."

FORMAL REPLY RECEIVED.

Russia's formal reply was received by the Ambassador, Count Benckendorff, early Wednesday morning and communicated to Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, without delay. Count Benckendorff received a further communication from his Government later, and had a conference with Lord Lansdowne at 11:30 o'clock. Shortly after his interview with Lord Lansdowne he conferred with Premier Balfour.

Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty; Capt. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Director of Naval Intelligence, and Sir Robert B. Finlay, the Attorney-General, also conferred with Premier Balfour and Lord Lansdowne.

GENERAL FEELING OF APPREHENSION.

As soon as Count Benckendorff's conference with Lord Lansdowne was over it was reported that the Russian reply was not adequate, though it expressed regret for the occurrence. However, it failed to promise the punishment of the guilty officers.

The impression soon became general that the situation was very grave, and apprehension was freely expressed in clubs and hotel corridors.

FLEET AT VIGO, DAMAGED.

Not Allowed to Coal or Take on Supplies There.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

Vigo, Oct. 26.—The Russian battleships Borodino, Imperator, Alexander II., Orel and Kniav Suvaroff, Admiral Rojevsky's flagship, and the transport Amadul have anchored in the harbor. The other ships of the Baltic fleet are following them.

Immediately after the arrival of the Russian warships, the port commandant boarded the Kniav Suvaroff and told the Admiral that the Spanish Government had instructed him not to allow the fleet to embark stores here. The Admiral answered:

"The machinery of some of our ships is damaged. That is why I have separated from the squadron. I do not know how long it will take to repair, but repairs are necessary, and I must anchor for this purpose."

The commandant said he would ask his Government for instructions and again communicate with Admiral Rojevsky. The Russian commander also protested against Spain's refusal to allow his fleet to coal at Vigo. He said that if he could not coal he could not leave.

After the port commandant went ashore German colliers went alongside the warships preparatory to coaling them. The commandant thereupon sent a representative to repeat the Government's orders and to request the Russians not to violate Spain's neutrality. He also requested the Spanish cruiser Estremadura to send boats to notify the colliers to observe the instructions.

Continued on Third Page.
Royal Blue Line Tour to Washington, November 13. Only six from New York. All expenses, six days. B. & O. ticket offices.—Ad.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS' PLEA.

Say Ships They Fired On Certainly Had Guns Aboard.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—A representative of the *Correspondencia de España* professes to have interviewed officers of some of the vessels of the Baltic fleet at Vigo. He represents them as saying that while the fleet was in the North Sea they saw two strange torpedo boats between the lines of the Russian vessels. Supposing that they were Japanese the Russian ships fired on them.

The interviewer suggested that the alleged torpedo boats might have been trawlers. The officers replied that there were certainly guns on board the vessels and their sailors did not look like fishermen. They were unaware that anybody had been wounded, and were sorry if it proved they had fired at English fishermen.

A telegram from Vigo asserts that Admiral Rojevsky, in an interview, said that the North Sea incident was inevitable. He had acted in accordance with his conscience, for the purpose of preventing the destruction of his squadron. Before he left Libau he made known his intention to attack any vessel approaching his fleet.

SAYS TORPEDO BOATS FIRED ON THEM.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A news agency despatch from Vigo says that Prince Keretelli, an officer of the Imperator, says that the Amadul, when steaming ahead of the squadron, was suddenly surrounded by eight torpedo boats in the North Sea. The Amadul asked for assistance.

The battleships thereupon advanced and signalled to the unknown vessels to leave or state their nationality. They refused to obey and advanced among the battleships. Suddenly a cannon shot was fired by one of the unknown vessels, whereupon the Admiral formed the squadron in line of battle and replied, after which the voyage was resumed.

Prince Keretelli added that the Russians feared the torpedo boats were Japanese, as the Admiral knew the Japanese had bought torpedo boats in England.

ADMIRALTY SAYS "COLLISION."

Its Telegram to Rojevsky So Refers to North Sea Affair.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—In the absence of action by the Admiralty, the tension is unabated. The Admiralty has not yet called upon Admiral Rojevsky for an official report of the affair in the North Sea, nor has it yet told him of the international gravity of the occasion. It merely repeated to Vigo its telegram to Cherbourg, in which he was asked to give details of the collision with the fishing fleet. It is believed that a reply was received this afternoon.

Capt. S. A. G. Calthorpe, the British Naval Attaché, visited the Admiralty yesterday in full uniform, and served upon the Russian naval authorities a solemn warning that many British fishermen ply their trade on the coast of Spain and Portugal, in the path of Admiral Rojevsky's squadron.

In none of the newspapers is the Russian fleet blamed. Most of the writers discuss the supposition that there were Japanese aboard the warships.

"Anyhow," says the *Norov Vremya*, "the fishermen's attitude was so conspicuous as to justify extreme measures. It was not our fault that we are dealing with an enemy that shrinks at nothing. The Russian squadron has enormous responsibilities and corresponding rights."

The *Russ* repeats the orders given at Reval and Libau, to fire at any boat that might approach the warships.

Late this evening inquiries at the Ministry of Marine were informed that nothing had been received from Admiral Rojevsky, but were given to understand that measures had been taken to intercept the fleet.

The correspondent of *THE SUN* learns that the Russian Ambassador at Madrid was instructed to charter a swift steamer at Vigo with which to communicate immediately with the fleet. This has since been done, but it is not known whether the steamer met the warships.

So far as public opinion can be said to exist at all here it is unfavorable to the British demands. There are abundant expressions of sympathy for the victims and a readiness to subscribe to a relief fund, which a newspaper has started, but the idea of anything more being necessary is beyond Russian conception.

All this fuss about a handful of peasant fishermen is something inconceivable to the minds of the official and aristocratic classes, who are incapable of comprehending the value set upon the lives of humble folk in Great Britain.

This completely antithetical point of view constitutes one of the chief dangers of the situation. How far the Government will be able to detach itself from this characteristic Muscovite viewpoint it is impossible to say.

Another danger is the apparent assumption by the Baltic fleet of a perfect right to ride the high seas as it would Russian territorial waters, forbidding the approach of other ships at their peril and exercising an unquestionable right to enforce the prohibition.

TO SUCCEED HEBER NEWTON.

Mrs. Stanford Coming Here in Search of Another Preacher.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Jane Stanford will reach New York soon and will endeavor to find a successor to the Rev. Heber Newton, who resigned last spring as minister to Stanford University. Dr. Newton's retirement was disappointing to Mrs. Stanford. It is understood that there are several applicants for the pulpit. Mrs. Stanford is now in St. Louis.

Insist upon having Barnett's Vanilla.—Ad.

MISS ELLA BAGLEY A SUICIDE.

SAID TO BE A MEMBER OF GOOD SOUTHERN FAMILY.

North Carolina Man Thinks She Was Not a Near Relative of Ensign Worth Bagley—Had Hard Struggle to Live Here—Found With Gas Turned On.

Miss Ella Bagley, 45 years old, who is said to come of a good family in the South, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in a little furnished room on the top floor of a boarding house at 219 West Twenty-first street, where she had lived for six months. She was found on the floor, fully dressed, with the gas pouring from a stove which was connected with a gas jet by a rubber tube.

She left no letters except one or two from people in this city to whom she had applied for work, and Coroner Scholer, who had charge of the case, was unable to get any clue as to who her family may be or where they live. Miss O'Neill, who runs the boarding house, said that Miss Bagley had spoken to her once or twice about having relatives connected with the navy, and also told her that she was once in good circumstances in the South, but had met with reverses.

Miss O'Neill says that she thinks the woman told her that she came from Virginia. Miss Bagley had also told her of the department in Washington for some time.

A friend of the Bagley family of North Carolina, of which Worth Bagley, the young ensign who was killed on the United States torpedo boat Winslow, was a member, and who was the first to fall in the Cuban blockade, is a member, called at the house in West Twenty-first street after he read an account of the suicide in the evening papers, but he was not able to identify the woman as belonging to that family.

He said that he was a classmate at the Naval Academy at Annapolis of Midshipman David Bagley of the United States, who was killed in the Spanish war, and who was the first to fall in the Cuban blockade. He happened to be in New York, he said, and decided to look the case up when he saw that the woman was said to have belonged to a well known family in the South.

Midshipman David Bagley is a brother of the late Ensign Worth Bagley. The visitor said that he had understood that one of the Bagley girls held a Government position in Washington. He viewed the body at the Merritt undertaking rooms, Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street, but gave it as his opinion that she was not an immediate member of the Bagley family of North Carolina, although he had, he said, never seen any of them except the boys.

It was said at the O'Neill boarding house that the woman had been earning a living recently by taking in sewing and alterations, and usually depressed, being unable to hold her patrons long. She was registered at the Young Women's Christian Association in West Fifteenth street and was known very well there. It was said there also that she was once well to do and came of a good family in the South. She had been known at the association's rooms for six years. It was reported yesterday that Miss Helen Gould had taken an interest in her, but the people at the association's offices could not verify that last night.

THE ASPHALT CONTROVERSY.

Venezuela Court Decides Against the New York and Bermuda Company.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The State Department received a cable despatch from Caracas this morning announcing that the Venezuelan Court of First Instance had rendered a decision adverse to the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company, and confirming the legality of the seizure of the asphalt plant by the Venezuelan Government. An appeal has been taken to the High Federal Court.

This news created a distinctly disagreeable impression at the Department, as foreboding further trouble with the Venezuelan Government. The State Department has always reserved the right to review the judicial proceedings in this celebrated case, and has already more than once indicated plainly that it did not regard the steps taken in the asphalt controversy as legal. The same right will be reserved in respect to the decision of the High Federal Court, which is the court of last resort of Venezuela. It is well understood how easily President Castro has allowed the appointment of judges who were practically under instructions to render certain decisions.

The two courts which previously rendered decisions favorable to Castro in the asphalt case were composed of twenty-two judges, of whom seven wrote dissenting opinions. President Castro abolished those courts and established another, appointing to the bench only those judges who had rendered the decisions in his favor. The State Department would not be surprised to see a sudden change in the personnel of the High Federal Court if for any reason it appears probable that its decision will be adverse to the interests of President Castro.

PRICE OF O. & W.

New Haven Road Said to Be Unwilling to Pay \$50 a Share.

The directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad held a long session yesterday at the Grand Central Station to discuss the purchase of the Ontario and Western Railroad. At the end of the meeting President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven said that he could make public nothing.

It was believed in Wall Street that the directors had before them a proposition from the controlling interests in the Ontario and Western for the sale of their stock to the New Haven, and that a discussion of these terms was held and a counter proposition decided upon. It has been rumored that Ontario and Western stockholders were willing to turn their holdings over for \$50 a share, while the New Haven interests did not wish to pay more than \$45. It is not believed that this difference of opinion will prevent the consummation of the transaction.

Ontario and Western stock was active again in the stock market yesterday, and on sales of 105,000 shares closed with a net gain of 1 point for the day, and a total gain of 2 points. The high price at which the stock sold yesterday—47½—represents the \$45 a share which the New Haven interests are said to be willing to pay, together with the 2 per cent. dividend recently declared on the stock, and the deal may be concluded on this basis.

R. W. DE FOREST CHALLENGED.

Like W. Butler Duncan, Senator Elsborg and Justice Barrett.

Robert W. De Forest, who was Tenderom House Commissioner under Mayor Low, was challenged by one of Mr. Morgan's deputies last Friday when he went to register. Mr. De Forest has lived at 7 Washington Square North for twenty years. After being challenged, Mr. De Forest went home, and wrote this letter to Mr. Morgan, which was made public yesterday:

Oct. 21, 1904.
Hon. George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections.
SIR: On applying to register to-day, my vote was challenged by one of your agents, who showed me a list furnished him, as he stated, by you for purposes of challenge, on which my name appeared.

I have resided at 7 Washington Square North, and have registered and voted there, for more than twenty years. My name is and has been in the city directory during that period as residing there. It is also in the telephone book. I have held city offices by appointment from the city administration, and should be sufficiently well known to have my right to vote from my residence unquestioned by any person who makes any investigation or inquiry.

It is not to be known how, under any proper administration of your office, it was possible that instructions had been given to challenge my right to vote.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. DE FOREST.
Another man living in the same district with Mr. De Forest, who was challenged in the same manner, was W. Butler Duncan, who lives at 1 Fifth avenue. Mr. Morgan said yesterday:

"Mistakes like these, I am sure, occur during every registration period. In the cases of Mr. De Forest and Mr. Duncan, who have been challenged, I have found their houses unoccupied, and put the addresses down in his book as unoccupied houses. When Mr. De Forest and Mr. Duncan came to register, and gave their addresses, the places were found to be down in the books as unoccupied houses, and challenges were immediately made. I can state, however, that both these gentlemen, and all others who have been challenged, will find the challenges removed when election day comes."

In the cases of Senator Elsborg and Supreme Court Justice Barrett, who also were challenged, it was stated the mistake arose through a misunderstanding by inspectors of instructions to challenge all persons who registered from addresses from which they had been removed. The inspectors, however, interpreted as an order to challenge anybody who had moved.

That was why some hundreds of well known citizens got a jolt from Governor Chairman Odell's machine.

BOGUS EMERALDS FROM PARIS.

Offered to the Trade Here and Detected by a Lapidary.

A shock was given to the jewelry district yesterday by the discovery that a lot of emeralds sent here from Paris are simply doublets of quartz with the coloring cleverly placed between the pieces. A number of importers and dealers brought some of the stones, which responded to all the ordinary tests, and were it not for a chance discovery in a laboratory the supposed gems would in a few days more have reached the retail trade.

Oscar T. Jonasson of 65 Nassau street received some samples which were sent to him with an invitation to buy a quantity, and he sent out a warning to his friends in the trade. He tested the stones for hardness and other qualities and they came up to the standard in each, but he was still doubtful and sent them to Garraud & Griser, lapidaries, at 68 Nassau street. Mr. Griser chanced to apply heat and to his surprise the two parts of the doublet separated and the color disappeared, leaving two ordinary quartz crystals. Instead of what had seemed to be a beautiful green stone.

The French merchants who sent the stones here called them pure emeralds and said that their especially fine color and brilliancy was a result of a scientific process of coloring. The price was 100 francs a carat, which seemed reasonable for gems of high grade, and some of the buyers rejoiced at the supposed discovery of new emeralds of process which would yield emeralds of so low a price. The duty at 20 per cent. was a carat and this is many times the real value of the stones.

'VILLAIN' TRACED IN THE SAND.

Mysterious Circumstances Surrounding the Death of a Girl.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Oct. 26.—In the discovery of the body of Mabel Woodward on a deserted railroad wharf at Riverside, Del., on Tuesday afternoon the New Castle authorities are puzzled. Although poisoning is suspected, there is no outward sign of it and the only mark of violence, a cut on the back of her head, would not have been fatal.

The sand nearby was scratched the word "villain" and near it were footprints. On alighting from the trolley near by on Monday afternoon the girl waited for several hours at the station as though expecting some one and then disappeared.

A farmer, finding a hat and coat under a tree near the spot on Tuesday, began the search which resulted in the discovery of the body. She had a hand bag and a parcel thought to be letters, when last seen, but these have disappeared.

The stomach is being analyzed, and the Coroner has reserved a verdict. She was the daughter of Frederick Woodward, a farmer of Hockessin, Del.

THREE BOYS BREAK JAIL.

Pry Open a Window, Walk Along a Coping and Slide Down a Rain Spout.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Three boys escaped from the Camden county jail shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. The youths, jailbreakers are James Devlin, 16; Albert Herman, 16, and Raymond Welsh, 15. The police were at once notified, but up to a late hour to-night the youngsters had not been recaptured.

The boys were confined on the third floor of the jail, in what is known as the detention room, where juvenile prisoners are kept.

Two colored boys were in the same room but they did not attempt to get out. According to the story of the negroes the three escaped prisoners planned during the day to break jail.

As soon as James Fleming had left the room last night, Devlin, Herman and Welsh pried open the screen on one of the north windows, climbed out on the sill, walked ten feet along a coping until they reached a rainspout, and then slid to the ground inside the inclosure where the new court house is being built. The boys had been gone nearly an hour before the jailers learned of their escape.

THE STORK AS A SCHOOL ISSUE.

MARRIED WOMAN TEACHER REPORTED FOR ABSENCE.

Board of Superintendents Dissatisfied With Explanations—No President Chosen Yet—Wholesale Bases of Pay—Part Time Versus Full Time.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education yesterday the board of superintendents reported to the meeting that Mrs. May C. Rideout Fryer, a teacher in Grammar School 10, at Seventh avenue and Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, had been suspended on the charge of being absent from school during the months of May, June and September of this year. It was added that the teacher had not given a reason for her absence that seemed to the superintendents to be satisfactory.

It was unofficially said that the cause of absence was that the stork had visited the home of Mrs. Fryer and left a little pupil there that objected so vociferously to part time education that the teacher felt called upon to devote all her time to the new-comer. The proposal was voted down and a ballot taken. The vote stood: Stern, 19; M. Dwight Collier (Rep., Manhattan), 11; Frank L. Babbott, 6, and Robert Harrison (Dem., Manhattan), 2; necessary to a choice, 24.

On the fourth ballot Stern got 21 votes. It was said that there was no chance of electing a Democrat until the Mayor had appointed commissioners to the three vacancies now existing. Collier got 15 votes on this ballot and Babbott only 2.

On the seventh ballot Stern received 19, Harrison 13. It was then decided to give up trying to elect a president until the next regular meeting.

A notification was received from the Surrogate's Court of Brooklyn that the late Cornelius S. Stryker had left to the Board of Education \$10,000 for a high school and \$10,000 toward a new library.

It was voted to increase the salaries of a large number of employees in the various bureaus. Mr. Lummis said the budget for next year had been set at \$2,000,000, but the meeting went on increasing the salaries from \$50 up to \$500 a year.

Communications were received from several local schools. From the United Hebrew Community and from the Educational Alliance, protesting against the proposed transfer of pupils from crowded East Side schools to partly empty ones on the West Side.

Mr. Stern offered a resolution suggesting a plan to do away with part time classes. He added that sewing, drawing and constructive work be eliminated from the first and second year course, and that the daily hours of attendance be cut from five to three and a half hours.

"This will at once relieve 50,000 or 60,000 part time pupils," he said, "and put them on full time. The plan means the saving of thirty new schools and \$10,000,000 in money. The only ones to suffer would be the extra teachers hired. Sewing and constructive work in the first year is a farce."

City Superintendent Maxwell said the proposed plan changed nothing but names. "The part time situation would not be changed one iota," he continued. "I can say that 85 per cent. of the part time pupils are on the East Side below Twenty-third street. There is not a single part time pupil between Fourteenth and 110th streets. There are not fifty such scholars in the Bronx and but a few hundreds in Richmond and Queens. In some parts of Brooklyn there are many. The plan would deprive all children now getting five hours a day of one hour and a half."

It was decided to refer the matter to a joint committee for a report.

RUNAWAY GIRLS FOUND.

Went Off With a Show for County Fairs and Were Afraid to Come Home.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 26.—Helen Toussaint, a sixteen-year-old girl, whose home is in Hudson Heights, N. J., and May Miller, 17, of 305 East Eighty-eighth street, New York, for whom detectives employed by their parents had been searching since they disappeared from their homes on Sept. 27, were found in this city to-day through an advertisement begged by Miss Toussaint to return to her family.

The girls say that they believed the stories told them of the money to be had with a travelling show making the circuit of the county fairs and left New York with a man whom they knew as Louis Armistead, who deserted them in this city early in October. Fearing to return home they secured work here.

The police learned the identity of the girls yesterday and summoned Miss Toussaint's father to this city. The girls were eager to return home when they learned that they would be forgiven.

HARRIS TO BE SWORN IN TO-DAY.

And Will Attend the Meeting of the Superintending Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Ira Harris, recently appointed superintending inspector of steam vessels at New York, arrived here to-day. He will be sworn in to-morrow and will attend the meeting of the Board of Superintending Inspectors of Steam Vessels, now in session here. Having completed organization yesterday and appointed the usual committees, the board got down to business to-day. The indications are that it will be several weeks before a report will be placed in the hands of Secretary Metcalf. In the meantime the meetings will be held behind closed doors and nothing permitted to get to the public until the board is ready to report.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.
Until recently other sugars were to sweeten tea and coffee, but now the market is flooded with the famous CHRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR, because of its absolute purity, sweetness and convenience. 2½ lbs. boxes. Grocers everywhere.—Ad.

CECELIA LOFTUS TO WED.

Will Marry William Courtenay, the Actor, After Easter in This City.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 26.—At a dinner given by William Courtenay, leading man of the Avenue Stock Company, this city, at the Union Club, early this evening, announcement was made of the engagement of the host to Miss Cecelia Loftus, who is at the Nixon Theatre this week. It was announced that the marriage will take place in New York, Easter week.

Both the principals received warm greetings in the city where they are playing to-night. Although they went direct from the dinner to their dressing rooms, the news had preceded them, and in both theatres their first appearance on the stage was the signal for uproarious applause. Mr. Courtenay first met his future wife in New York about four years ago.

Miss Loftus has been married once. Her husband was Justin Huntley McCarthy, the playwright. She obtained a divorce from him in this city over a year ago. Mr. Courtenay is a bachelor. He was leading man with Virginia Harned last year.

HARRIMAN IN THE RING?

Said to Have Considered It His Part to Boost the Higgins Betting.

There was a report in Wall Street yesterday coming from important sources that Edward H. Harriman, Governor-Chairman Odell's personal friend of Furnessville Iron fame, and a most ardent seeker from Albany, had decided that he had been made an issue in the Odell-Higgins campaign and that it was at least his duty to shovel into the betting arena a number of thousand dollars in the hope of changing the odds against Herrick and in favor of Higgins, which Mr. Harriman, it was said, hoped would be a vindication of himself.

Reports of a number of bets of 10 to 9 on Higgins yesterday failed to give the names of both bettors.

ODELL AND RAILROAD MEN.

Charge That the Governor Broke a Pledge About the Railroad Board.

D. J. O'Keefe, the head in this State of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has written to the Democratic State committee pointing out that Governor-Chairman Odell when he was first elected Governor, broke a pledge he had given to the railroad workers to appoint one of their number on the Board of State Railroad Commissioners in the event of his election. Mr. O'Keefe says: "No pledges have been asked from candidates in this election. The pledge made by Governor Odell was worthless. It has been demonstrated that nothing is to be had from a Republican Governor and the only course open to railroad men is to elect a Democratic Governor and trust to his sense of justice and right."

LONDONERS CHEER OUR NAVY.

Hot Feet Packed the Olympia.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A remarkable spontaneous street demonstration in favor of the United States occurred in the West End of London after midnight.

It arose from an unpleasant case. An intoxicated sailor belonging to the American cruiser Olympia was arrested by a police man in Leicester Square, onlookers say quite needless as he was giving no trouble. The sailor resisted and struggled, and both he and the policeman fell. The sailor's head was badly cut.

A crowd of several hundred persons gathered and demanded the sailor's release. Other police came to the scene, and the crowd, which continued to increase, accused the police of brutality, and booed them.

Suddenly the hoots gave way to cheers for the United States and the American navy. They continued in increasing volume until the police station was reached, where a big force of officers scattered the crowd.

Several spectators who wished to testify against the police were not admitted to the station.

SERVED PAPERS BEFORE PUPILS.